

The creation of these monopolies is justified on the ground that associated wealth, "the dynasty of modern civilization," is the power to accomplish more successful results for the benefit of the community than could be effected by the disintegrated efforts of individual enterprise. But this justification ceases as when wealth, associated under the aegis of a monopoly, is used to the detriment of the community. Citizens entitled to many things, seeks its own aggrandizement at the expense of the comfort of our citizens. The monopoly, in order to secure the good will of the public, is obliged to make accommodations at the lowest price, however true as a general proposition, seems utterly to fail in its application to the case of the street car. The lowest possible and the dearest price is the real practice, whatever may be the presumed rule. It is not for purposes of mere placation, or to attract passengers, but to attract the wealth of the community from absolute necessity. If the form of the car is a natural motive of using them, these conveyances would be naturally convenient, not only of comfort, but of utility. To neglect to provide for the latter, is to neglect the necessity of using them on the part of so large a number of our citizens, and it is upon this necessity that the contractor is to rely. It is not for the sake of the few citizens have parted with a portion of our votes and rights, when the use of public highways, intended for the accommodation of the community, is so far under a consideration that the comfort of the citizen shall be for as much consideration for the grant of such privilege, as the performance on the part of the contractor should be required.

Our city has its ordinances regulating the number of tags and omnibus passengers, and I would earnestly request that a similar ordinance be applied to apply to our street railroads. I would further recommend that seats for passengers be divided by a small rail run, to prevent the overcrowding which at now the general rule, and also that cars be provided with proper ventilators.

REMARKS BY SENATOR HUBBS.

In the report of 1856 of the Board of Public Health, this subject was examined and the evils and inconveniences, with suggestions for the remedies of the existing system, devoted to some length. The suggestions and recommendations

that calls for your interpretation. From the comparative brevity of my report at that time it is considered unnecessary to repeat the details of the investigation, although on a subject there more thoroughly examined. Allow me to repeat that a system of *cofrades*, such as that of the *cofrade* of San Juan, which suggests the motives of freeing the community from the nuisance of the *cofrades* of the city, these establishments, no data on health, continue to increase with the growth of the city, and the *cofrades* of the city, in the absence of a law that must not only be checked, but whose other plan promptly ordered to compel their abandonment, and the substitution of a new system, seem to be a system that is inseparably connected with the system so long pursued.

The temporary inconveniences of a change of system are more imaginary than real. The adoption of the *cofrades* of the city, in the absence of a law, would be a butcher in the sack of economy, cleanliness and convenience, and, once accepted, they would be the last to be abandoned. The *cofrades* of the city, in the absence of a law, would be an accommodation to them as it is disagreeable to the community.

CHIVARRA.

The followers of this class of *cofrades* occupying certain positions in the city, and in the absence of the public authorities. Driven from their abodes in the lower part of the city, not by law but by an increased extension of the city, they have been obliged to have migrated to the upper part, where they pursue their

only calling sale from public notice reference. From Pitt street up to Harlem are found the commonest localities where the refuse of the city is collected in the streets. Here are to be seen scattered piles of decaying and putrefying matter, which emit the most noxious vapors to the surrounding neighborhood. The rags collected from these heaps, which are stirred up and ranted for the purpose of collection, are afterwards washed and dried, and frequently contain the seeds of disease, which is thus disseminated and wide-spread without regard to consequences. The calling of this class of society, tumbling its thousands, is in every sense a nuisance, and public necessity demands its immediate abatement, not only in the densely settled portion of the city, but throughout the island. In the pursuit of their business, the hawkers, peddlers, and street-vendors, are everywhere to be seen, and their shouts scattered over the desolate

The poisonous reflux odors arising from the imperfect skill with which our house drains and water closets are constructed constitute with many a serious objection to

their introduction in our dwellings, as the most fatal consequences are not the unrequited attendants of this negligence.

Where indispensable accommodations are attached to a majority of the better class of our tenement houses, and it may be said with truth that the inhalation of the poisonous gases which they emit, if not at least destructive of life, leave the preservation of their effects to the varied forms of public consumption and general debility. The recent epidemic at Washington, which appeared at one of the principal hotels of that city, is a case in point. A scientific investigation has not yet taken place, but it is probable that the environment there bred an easy and convenient means by which, and its application should be made general by the passage of an ordinance to that effect. In the first place, the papers should be changed so frequently as to allow of a sufficient amount of air passing into the building.

duits should in all cases connect with the public sewers, and at the extreme end of the tube which connects itself with the main pipe a tap valve of galvanized iron should be attached, which would always be shut except when opened by a flow from the house. In addition to the Croton water now in use for cleaning these pipes, the roofs of such houses should be so constructed that the rain water which falls from them should be conducted into the soil pipes, and thus effectually remove the filth. The extra cost for this improvement would be trifling and the benefits to result from it would be immense. As a consequence

There are many of the splendid mansions of our city which are made almost uninhabitable from the evils arising from water closets; but with a remedy at hand, and at once so simple and economical, the evil is still allowed to continue, and generally from ignorance of the means to prevent it. The subject is commended to your attention.

LIVERY STABLES.
It is to be regretted that this nuisance, found in so many parts of our city, should not have received proper attention from the Common Council. From Twentieth street southward to the Battery the city is thickly studded with stables, both private and public. In the latter case reason is at least claimed for their existance. An ordinance already exists prescribing the location of hacks at certain fixed spots, and the convenience of the public has thereby been greatly promoted. Why cannot an ordinance be also adopted prescribing the location of livery stables, so as to minister to the public convenience and at the same time avoid the evils to which we

have referred? It is certain that their continuance, under existing circumstances, adds no small share to the contaminated atmosphere of the city.

REMOVAL OF OFFAL AND DEAD ANIMALS.

This work is now being temporarily carried on under a contract made by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health with Mr. John Green.

The present depot is at the foot of Thirty fourth street, North river. The work has been performed during the

past year as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the many inconveniences arising from the want of proper accommodations and charge of localities.

The importance of a speedy removal from the city of wild and dead animals requires that greater facilities should be granted to the contractor than are now possessed.

At present there is but a single place in this city allotted to this purpose. I would recommend that one sign be placed

As the present contract is but a temporary one, and imperfect in some of its agreements, it is advisable that new specifications and bids should be prepared, and proposals advertised at an early day, under the direction of the Common Council, freely and without any undue delay.

from Council, five the removal of oiled and dead animals for a term of five years. The very large amount of oiled and dead animals removed by the contractor during the past year is sufficient evidence of the necessity of their removal from the city twice a day, say from May to September, and at least once a day during the remainder of the year, in boats constructed especially for this work.

Compliance continue to be received. Once again against the backdrop of the cholera epidemic, it is one's obligation to the neighborhood where these establishments are located, and injurious to the public health. Immediate action should be taken without delay for their immediate removal from the city. I again repeat that nothing but a positive ordinance prohibiting the longer continuance of these establishments upon New York Island would be adequate to reach this evil. The cholera epidemic being brought under control by stringent ordinances of your honorable body, vigorous measures were at once adopted by this department to carry the same

into effect, and with complete success. These establishments no longer exist among us. A like ordinance will farther free the city of the equally intolerable nuisance of fat boiling.

STABLE MANURE HEAPS.

It is to be regretted that the resolutions adopted by the Mayor, Commissioners of Health and Board of Health, directing the City Inspector to cause to be removed all stable manure heaps, and to prevent the depositing of stable

The evil continues unabated, and this department has neither the power nor authority to act in the matter. I again urgently recommend the passage of an ordinance or the removal of the nuisance.

LEWIS J. GORDON.

The accumulation of street dirt, or street manure, at our docks and vacant grounds is a source of just complaint by our citizens generally. All dumping grounds, such, should at once be abolished, and in their stead should be substituted scows or vessels to receive the manure as fast as it is carted from the street.

Proposals for the sale of street manure should be advertised and received, binding the contracting party to have always on hand a sufficient number of hospitals

The contract entered into with Mr. Thomas A. Dunn—which has since been assigned to Mr. Horace R. Griffing—for the removal of night soil from the city for the term of five years, has thus far been faithfully executed by the various contractors.

A reference to the statistical report of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection will show the quantity removed under the contract of last year.

ASH AND GARBAGE BOXES.

The want of an ordinance regulating and protecting ash and garbage boxes is seriously felt by this department,
